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BEVIN PLAN FOR SOLUTION Six-Point Scheme For Settling Korea Crisis

COMMENT

Ex-President Herbert Hoover's recent isolationist speech has had a somewhat surprising sequel in the United States Senate.

Senator Robert Taft, who is generally regarded as the next Republican Party presidential candidate, has made an attack on President Truman's policy of global defence in which he echoed some, if not all, of Mr Hoover's arguments contending that the United States would buttress her safety by concentrating her defence upon the Western Hemisphere.

Senator Taft's attitude is all the more surprising in view of the corrective administered to Mr Hoover earlier by Mr John Foster Dulles, the Republican Party's foreign affairs expert. Senator Taft's speech can only increase the anxieties in Europe about the extent of the isolationist resurgence in the United States.

Senator Taft's military arguments are, of course, fallacious. Abandoning continental Europe would mean abandoning the industrial centres of Western Europe and increasing the Communist offensive power against the United States, though he has advocated, in a subsequent speech, American aid in defence of Africa, a prime source of radioactive ores essential in the manufacture of the atom bomb. This is one of the main factors by which America's allies help her to balance Russia's manpower superiority, and Mr Taft apparently realises the necessity of not allowing it to pass to the opposite scale.

Perhaps the best means by which Western Europe could refute the resurgent isolationist arguments in the United States would be to show by action their determination to create for themselves that military strength which is the factor still deficient in the free world's preparedness.

The isolationists might then admit the truth of the axiom that solitary defence is never impregnable.

Presented To Conference Of Empire Premiers

London, Jan. 8.

A plan for solving the problems of Korea and Communist China was presented to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers here today. The plan, presented by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, as a memorandum, consists of six points:

- 1.—Recognition of Communist China and its representation at the United Nations.
- 2.—A cease-fire in Korea.
- 3.—The creation of a cordon sanitaire—a "No-Man's-Land."
- 4.—The setting up of a United Nations Commission.
- 5.—A "phased" withdrawal of both Chinese Communist and United Nations forces.
- 6.—A free and impartial plebiscite for a united Korea.

Close secrecy has been kept on the plan, which has been the basis of the Prime Ministers' discussions on the Far Eastern crisis. But informed sources said that there was a wide gulf tonight over one point of the plan between those nations favouring the recognition of Communist China and those opposing it.—*Reuter*.

PROGRESS MADE

London, Jan. 8.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference today made considerable progress towards finding common ground in their attitude to Far Eastern problems, it was authoritatively stated.

The Ministers regard the Far East as today's danger point, even though in the event of an actual conflict other areas might be more important.

The Prime Ministers discussed a suggestion that Communist China should be branded an aggressor without reaching any

conclusion, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

Formosa and the problem of how to negotiate a cease-fire in Korea were also thrashed out.

Today's session of the conference lasted 80 minutes.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers met this afternoon when Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, was also present.

Britain's top military advisers were also present at the conference. It is understood that they gave the Prime Ministers an assessment of the military position in Korea and the strategic value of Formosa and other aspects of the Far Eastern situation.

It is learned that this will provide the necessary background for the Prime Ministers to continue the discussion of Far Eastern affairs and China, from where they left it on Friday.

CRUCIAL ISSUE

There was a full muster of the nine Commonwealth statesmen for this afternoon's plenary session except for Mr R. G. Menzies, of Australia, who has a cold. Mr Eric Harrison, the Australian Resident Minister in London, was representing him at meetings today.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan was accompanied by Mr Mohammed Ali, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr S. M. Ikramullah, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Habib Rahimtoola, the Pakistan High Commissioner in London.

The Service chiefs attending the conference were: Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, First Sea Lord, and Sir John Slessor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force and Chief of the Air Staff.

The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, was accompanied at the conference by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Indian External Affairs Ministry, Mr Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner to Britain, and Mr M. O. Matthai, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

The question of the recognition of Communist China has

(Contd. on Page 4, Col. 1)

A Hypothetical Question

London, Jan. 8.

British officials said on Monday night that the question of withdrawing recognition from Communist China was hypothetical.

These officials said, "At present the British Government is not contemplating such a step." — *United Press*.

US WARPLANE PRODUCTION

Washington, Jan. 8.

Under-Secretary of Air, Joe I. McCone, expressed confidence on Monday that within one year war plane production will be about five times the present output by stepping up production in existing aircraft plants and by converting part of the automobile industry to plane production.

Mr McCone said aircraft production will reach the peak now planned by about May 1952. He said orders had been placed since last July, one for about \$3,750,000,000 in aircraft and parts.—*United Press*.

CHIANG INVITED TO U.S.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been invited to come to San Francisco to discuss world affairs, including Communism, according to Richard Chase, President of the San Francisco Press Club.

Mr Chase said that several communications had been exchanged between the club and Chiang's Headquarters at Formosa. Madame Chiang was included in the Club's invitation.

If the invitation is accepted, the meeting will be at a public forum, and Chiang's views would be disseminated by the Press, radio and television.—*United Press*.

Washington, Jan. 8.

The States Department said today it has no information on reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been invited to come to Washington for military discussions.

If any private groups had invited Chiang to Washington they had not kept the State Department informed.—*United Press*.

Blueprint For Empire Defence In The Middle East

London, Jan. 8.

It is understood that a blueprint for the defence of the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean is emerging out of the informal defence talks which some of the Commonwealth statesmen had yesterday and this morning with Mr Clement Attlee and the Chiefs of Staff.

It is understood that on account of the defence commitments of Britain in Europe and the Far East, greater responsibility will be assumed by some of the Commonwealth members like South Africa, Australia and New Zealand in this region, especially in the event of a war.

It is reliably known that South Africa has already agreed to take on an important burden for defence in an emergency in Egypt and the Suez Canal Zone, as well as in the Eastern Mediterranean Zone of Greece and Turkey.

There is, of course, no question of South African troops relieving the British in Egypt, and the Suez Canal Zone, as under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty only British troops can remain on Egyptian soil, but in the event of war in which Britain is involved, Commonwealth troops could be used in Egypt.

It is understood that at these informal talks between the South African Minister, Dr T. E. Donges, and his military advisers with the Chiefs of Staff here, a rough blueprint for the quick and effective disposition of Commonwealth

troops in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean was discussed in detail.

The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia, as well as Mr Attlee, were present. India, Ceylon and Pakistan were not represented at these talks.

Defence co-operation between Ceylon and Britain is defined in the Anglo-Ceylon defence agreement of 1947, and there have been talks just before the Prime Ministers' Conference began of an agreement between the Ceylon Prime Minister, Dr D. S. Senanayake, and the British Government on the implementation of this agreement.

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, returned to London this morning after spending the week-end in the country.

His social engagements included a lunch given by Mr Louis St. Laurent, the Canadian Prime Minister.

Later in the evening, Mr Nehru will be meeting Indian nationals in this country at a reception at the Indian Embassy.—*Reuter*.

STOP PRESS

Miller Scores His Century

Sydney, Jan. 9.

After 15 minutes of play in the resumed third Test match this morning Australia had taken the overnight score of 362 for 6 to 377 for 6. Miller was 107 and Johnson 68.

Miller, who started today with 96 to his credit, quickly obtained the four runs required for his century. It had taken him 279 minutes to compile and included only three boundaries.

TEST LATEST

Sydney, Jan. 9.

After half an hour's play, the Australian Test score stood at 384 for 6, Miller being 111 and Johnson 71. Twenty-two runs had then been added to the overnight total, and the Australians were 94 runs ahead with four wickets in hand.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, China Mail and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED



Unaccompanied by their parents, the three eldest daughters of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands leave Amsterdam by air for the Austrian Tyrol for their winter holiday.—London Express Service.

COMMUNIST ARMIES NEAR 37TH PARALLEL: TAKING HEAVY LOSSES

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Chinese Communist and North Korean armies surged near the 37th Parallel tonight after over-running Wonju, in the centre of the embattled peninsula, and moving into Osan, 30 miles below Seoul.

Overwhelming masses of Communists captured Wonju after unceasing onslaughts against the United Nations troops, harassed from three sides.

The United Nations forces held out for five days outside the key junction town of Wonju while their warplanes took a heavy toll of the Communists pouring south through the frozen mountain passes.

The United Nations withdrawal in the west continued without important contact with the Communists, who were concentrating for an all-out effort in the centre—and threatening to turn west and cut the Taegu escape road in a direct drive for the big southern port of Pusan.

Chinese Communist troops were already reported 18 miles to the southwest of Wonju across the United Nations line of retreat to the south. Wonju, 45 miles below the 38th Parallel and 110 air miles north of Taegu, is the pivot of which the Northern forces, earlier estimated to number 200,000 men, can now swing west to cut off the Eighth Army.

It is also the key to the communications line running south to Chinnju, Kumchong and lastly Taegu—upon which the Pusan bridgehead was based last summer.

The Eighth Army claimed tonight that the withdrawal was made to occupy better defensive positions below the town.

The United Nations forces made a fighting withdrawal from Wonju after the last patrols had left the burning, battered town at midday today.

Jet fighters and artillery permitted them to break off the engagements to prevent encirclement.

United Nations warplanes, including British torpedo aircraft, then went into action, burning and bombing the town's wooden buildings and setting alight an ammunition train.

TRIPLE ATTACK

Another 400 Communist casualties were claimed.

Communist forces coming down from the mountain bridges had smashed at the beleaguered town from three sides in the face of intense Allied counter-fire for the past 48 hours.

United Nations troops threw back an all-out assault before the main body withdrew last night. Patrols remained in the town for street fighting, which continued this morning.

The United Nations troops retreating in the west before big Chinese Communist concentrations on the main North-South highway from Seoul down through Suwon reported little or no actual contact.

United Nations troops on the east coast—now all below the 38th Parallel—continued to withdraw southwards to predetermined position, an Eighth Army spokesman said.

United Nations fighters, light bombers and Superfortresses made 150 sweeps over Korea before bad weather closed down operations today.

F-84 Sabre and F-80 Shooting Star jet fighters, pouncing on massed Communist concentrations, claimed to have killed more than 1,000 enemy troops in the Seoul area.

They also attacked Communist forces swarming down the road to Wonju from the north, claiming heavy casualties.—Reuter.

US Silence On Pacific Pact

Washington, Jan. 8.

The State Department Press spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, refused to comment today on a statement by the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Percy Spender, that Australia and the United States are discussing the possibility of a Pacific Pact.

Several Congressmen have introduced resolutions calling for the negotiation of a Pacific pact roughly comparable to the North Atlantic treaty.—United Press.

PURGE OF BULGARIAN LEADERS

Frankfurt, Jan. 8.

Communist Bulgaria has removed its powerful Minister of the Interior, created a Ministry of Food and Supply and relieved other top officials in a Government shake-up, the official agency Bulagence reported from Sofia today.

The report, monitored here, said the shake-up occurred on Saturday and was adopted by the Presidium of the National Assembly on proposals by the Prime Minister and the Communist Party Secretary, Valko Chervenkov.

It said Georgi Vesselinov was named Minister of the Interior while the former Interior Minister, Roussi Chritozov, was made chief of the new Food and Supply Ministry.

It added that Todor Poljakov, Vice-President of the State Planning Office, and an engineer were "liberated from their functions and directed to other service".—United Press.

Singapore Roundup Of Suspected Communists

Singapore, Jan. 8.

The police today arrested as suspected Communists Mr. P. V. Sarma, Indian President of the Singapore Teachers' Union, and Mr. Abdul Samad, chief sub-editor of a leading Malay newspaper.

Today's arrests were part of a roundup of prominent suspects.

Another surprise arrest disclosed was that of the Singapore barrister, Mr. John Ebur, who represented Bertha Hertogh's Malay husband, Manoor Adam, in the Court case over her custody in December.—Reuter.

SCORING AT SNAIL'S PACE

Keith Miller Centre Of Test Match Controversy

FRENCH REARMING APPROVED

Pleven Gets Votes Of Confidence

Paris, Jan. 8. The French Government won three confidence votes from the National Assembly tonight in its 740 milliard francs (£755 million) rearmament Bill, which thus became law.

The Upper House (the Council of the Republic) on Friday approved the total amount but rejected the Government's proposals to raise 140 milliard francs (£143 million) in extra taxation to finance it.

The Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, put the three confidence votes to the Lower House on the second reading tonight and won them all. The voting was 323 to 226 on a motion to confirm the total rearmament and military expenditure figure and the plans for extra taxes.

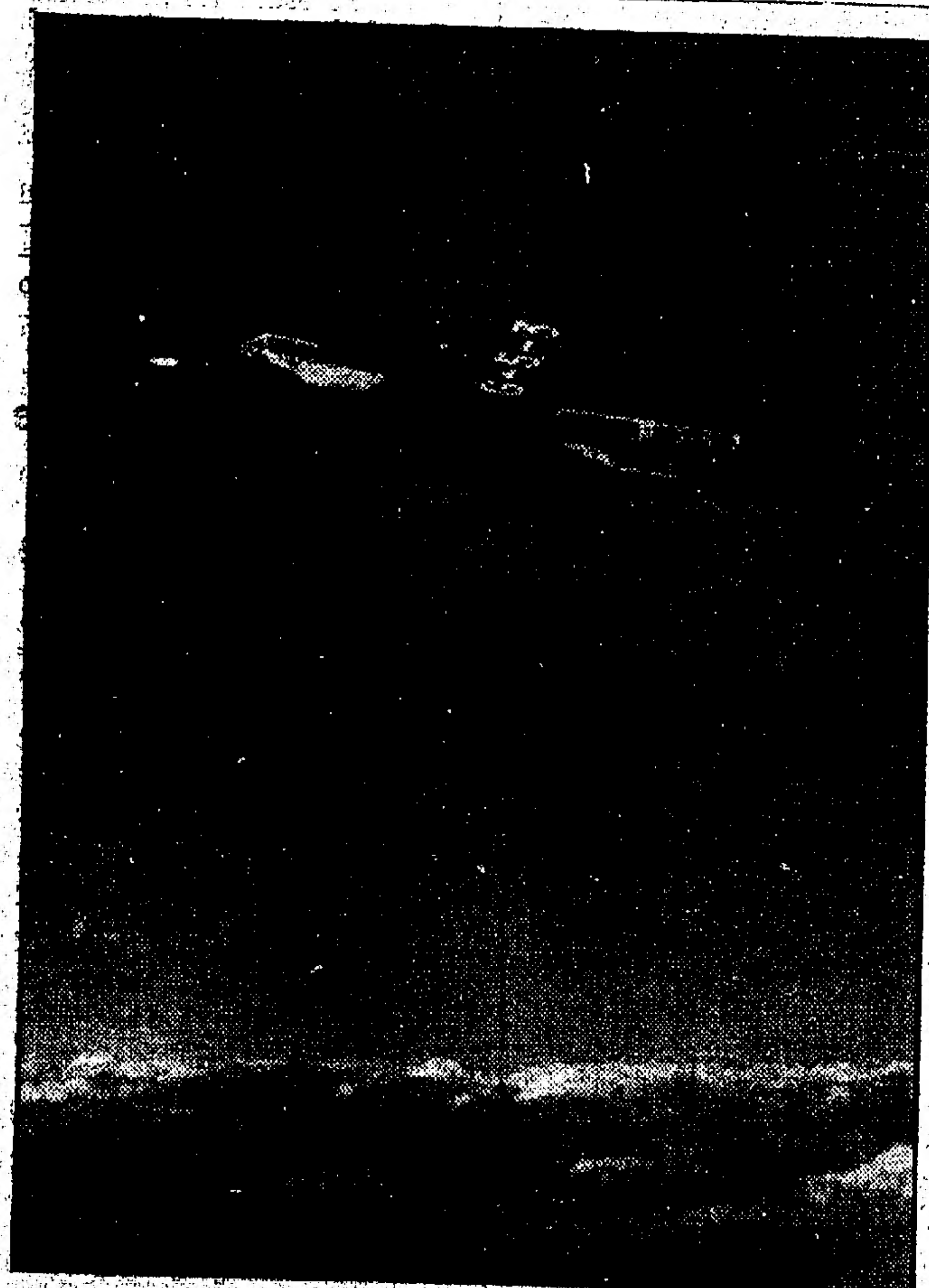
It was 335 to 222 on a motion rejecting an Upper House amendment reducing the revenue in the civil budget.

On the third confidence motion—confirming the Assembly's previous vote in favour of the whole Bill—it was 333 to 181.—Reuter.

Murder Attempt

Cairo, Jan. 8. The newspaper, Al Ahram, said today that private advisers from Damascus reported that a second attempt on the life of the Syrian Army Chief of Staff, Colonel Adib El Shishakli, was made on Jan. 6.

The paper said that Col. Shishakli was shot at by unknown persons while walking down a street but the bullets missed.—United Press.



A photographic impression of the new de Havilland Venom MK 11 on night patrol. This new night fighter, which is a development of the famous Vampire (a jet fighter now in use in many foreign air forces), is said to be unsurpassed in climb, endurance, altitude, manoeuvrability and cockpit layout.—Central Press.

Aussie Tribute To England's Depleted Attack

(By FRANK ROSTRON)

Sydney, Jan. 9. Australia's most popular cricketer, Keith Miller, found himself the unpopular centre of controversy last night because yesterday this lustiest hitter among contemporary batsmen took no less than 269 minutes to score 96 not out on a good wicket against England's obviously depleted attack.

It was a mystery to everybody how the impetuous Miller could spend so long at the wicket and score only three boundaries.

But Miller himself has a flattering explanation. The English attack, he says, was too subtle. Brown placed his field so cleverly and the bowlers pitched the ball so economically just short of a good length on a wicket that was too slow for good stroke making, that the batsman either had to take risks, like Ian Johnson, towards the end of the day and slash at the ball or else they had to stay there pinned down.

Miller said he agreed to be pinned down when he found that he could not get the ball away safely, especially as Australia were not in a good enough position.

"Judging by the way Freddie Brown and later Denis Compton spun the ball, Doug Wright might just about have been a match winner," he told the other batsmen when he came in to the noise of the frustrated crowd jeering him because he had not reached the long-awaited first century of the series and hooting the Englishmen for alleged time-wasting tactics.

ODDS ON AUSSIES

With Australia now leading by 72 valuable runs and the expected break in the weather now likely to operate against us, the odds are now heavily on the Australians deciding

the rubber outright. But it was a triumph for our sadly crippled attack, so humbly to put Australia's highest powered batsmen in chains on a pitch that was more responsive than when England lost such a great chance on Friday, but it was still immeasurably far from the batsman's nightmare that England was 'craving for' hopefully after Sunday night's rain.

It was only in the last hour of the day, when Bedser, Warr and Brown were all plainly leg weary and all available permutations had been endlessly exploited that the unbeaten sixth wicket Miller-Johnson partnership made sure that Australia would have any appreciable lead.

And, as Miller said in self-defence, even then there were no loose balls and long hops nor did the high class fielding flag, as might have been expected.

Compton bowled with a control and spin that showed that he might with profit have been used to give the attack a little variation much earlier. But it was no light decision to risk accelerating the rate of scoring and worse still putting that treacherous knee in danger of overwork or shock.

A BIG "IF"

If the rested bowlers this morning can only remove Miller, Johnson and Lindwall, as they moved Archer, Hassett and Harvey yesterday morning, our batsmen may get a second chance on a reasonable wicket of making a total that will wipe out the accumulated arrears and give the Australians a fourth innings total to make which may yet be troublesome.

But without robbing the bowlers of their due credit it has once again been emphasised that the Australian batsmanship is nothing like as technically sound as it should be. It seems that stroke making is becoming a lost art here.

But yesterday's lesson, which may well be emphasised this morning, is that Roy Tattersall or whoever the MCC will send out here, can't get here too soon.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND

London, Jan. 8. Roy Tattersall, offspinner, and Brian Statham, fast medium bowler, both of Lancashire, have been invited by the MCC to join the MCC party in Australia.

This follows a request by Freddie Brown, the captain of the tourists.

Earlier today Brown made a telephone request asking for two bowlers to reinforce the team, which has been hard hit by injuries.

Tattersall headed the English bowling averages last season, his first in County cricket when he took 193 wickets for an average of 13.59.

Statham finished seventh in the averages, taking 37 wickets for an average of 16.56.—Reuter.

American Veto Suggested

Washington, Jan. 8. Senator Herbert O'Connor (Democrat) introduced a bill in Congress today which would request President Truman to instruct the United States delegation to the United Nations to use the veto if necessary to prevent the Chinese Communists from being admitted to the United Nations.

(The official United States position has been that admissions to membership are a procedural matter to which the veto would not apply).—United Press.

CALL FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Washington, Jan. 8. The State Department disclosed today that it had again called on the Netherlands and Indonesia to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the future status of Western New Guinea.

The Press Officer, Mr. Michael McDermott, confirmed that the Department had delivered notes on the subject to the Hague and Jakarta during the week-end. He contended, however, that this did not mean the United States had "entered" the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute on the disposition of Dutch New Guinea. The American position remained one of impartiality.

Other officials said the United States in its note urged the early resumption of the Netherlands-Indonesian negotiations which broke down at the Hague late last month.

American concern is due to fear in the State Department that continuation of the deadlock may result in the fall of the present Indonesian Government, which had promised its people that Western New Guinea would become part of the Republic.

When the Republic of Indonesia became completely sovereign in December 1949 the Dutch and Indonesians agreed to try to work out a settlement on New Guinea within one year. The rift between Indonesia and the Netherlands on the subject has not narrowed during the past year.

The Dutch continue to contend that New Guinea would have no place in the Republic, and the Indonesians claim retention of New Guinea by the Dutch would leave a "foothold for colonialism" in that area.—United Press.

NEED OF EASTERN PEOPLES

London, Jan. 8. Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, tonight appealed to the world to understand the need of the Eastern peoples to reach complete self reliance through their own efforts.

In a broadcast from London after today's meetings of the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Mr. Senanayake said it was part of the Oriental's philosophy that only his personal effort could lead him to perfection.

He said, "What South-East Asia needs most today is a little breathing time. She wants to collect her thoughts, estimate her resources, both human and material, and plan her reconstruction."

He also said, "Too much of that kind of help may reduce the under-developed country to a new kind of dependence from which she might again have a struggle to escape."

The South-East Asia problem, Mr. Senanayake added, was a result of past centuries of Western colonial rule. Under this rule the Asian nations had remained at an inferior level as far as material civilisation was concerned.—Reuter.

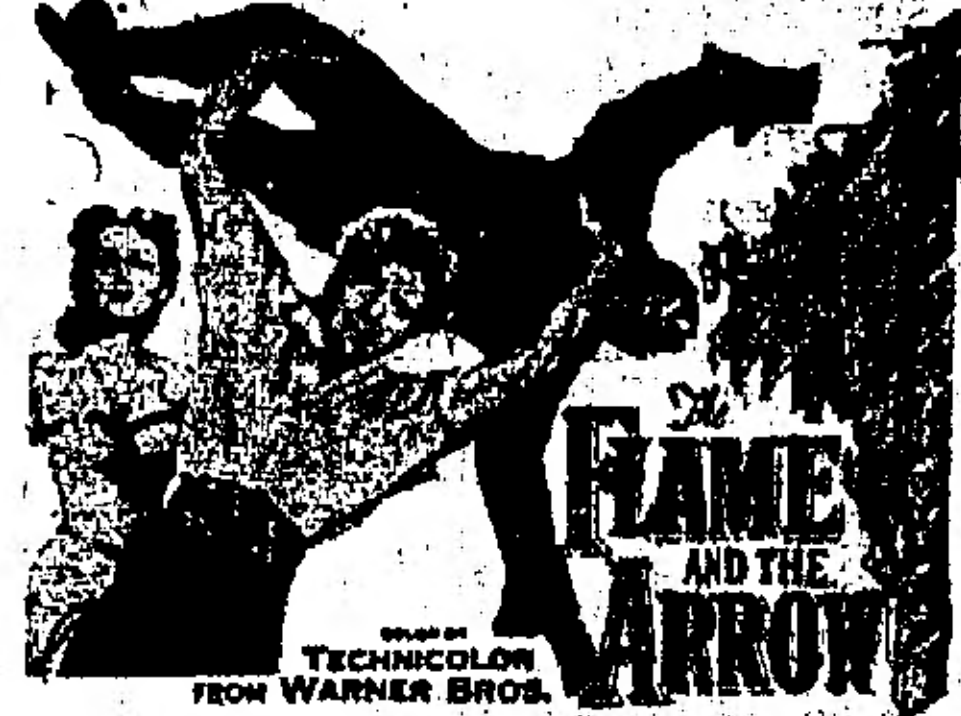
Rebuilding Fort

Saigon, Jan. 8. French forces have started rebuilding the newly recaptured fort of Tanmai, 15 miles west of the port of Moncay, on the jungle trail from China into the north-east of the Tonkin Delta, a French Army communique announced here today.—Reuter.

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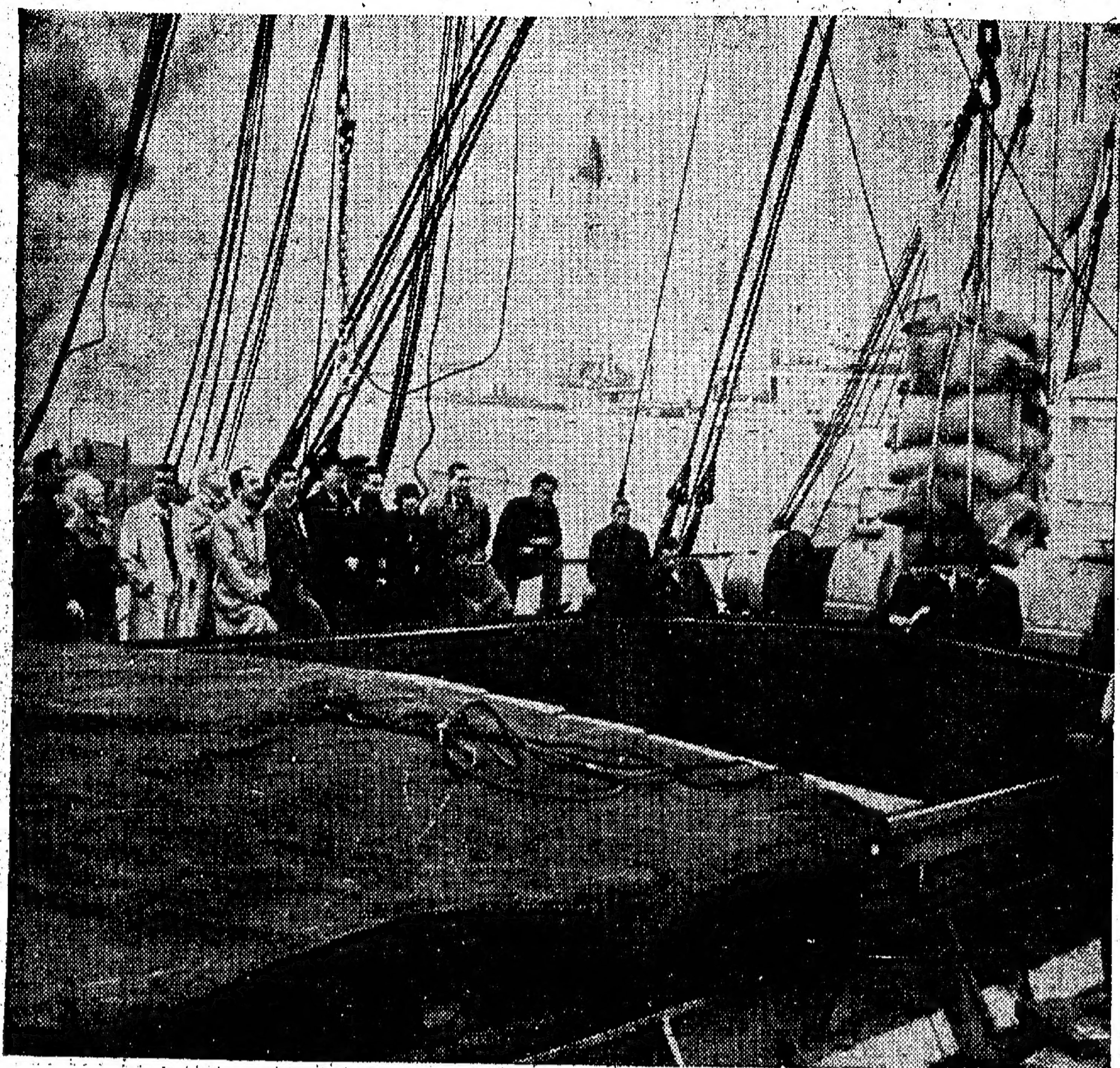
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Counterblast

Man of Science ... or Menace to Society?

Eisenhower On Important Economic Motive Behind Western Move



The first shipment of emergency food supplies for Yugoslavia, consisting of 1,600 tons of American dried beans, is unloaded in Rijeka. The beans were purchased from the \$2,000,000 made available by the U.S. Export-Import Bank to relieve drought-crippled Yugoslavia.

Washington, Jan. 8.

General Dwight Eisenhower has called public attention to an important economic motive behind the free world struggle to contain Communist aggression not previously much discussed.

At a Press conference just before leaving for his tour of Atlantic Pact nations, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe warned the United States and other democratic countries "must preserve a economic minimum position" in the world geographically if they are to have continued access to materials necessary for survival.

General Eisenhower mentioned the requirement of industrial nations for manganese ore as an example of what he was talking about. He made the comment in reply to questions on recent statements by some leading Americans urging that United States military commitments abroad be cut down.

As a practical defence of present American "collective security" policies, political observers regarded the remark as effective. They predicted it would often be repeated in congressional foreign policy debate ahead.

They said the question General Eisenhower apparently realised is what percent of world industrial and raw materials resources the democracies must keep under their control in order to avoid being drained into the Communist orbit with or without a war.

Some responsible economists here feel the loss of Western Europe itself would be decisive in this respect. They maintain a Communist dominated Europe might undermine the economies of the remaining free enterprise countries by under-selling them in the world markets through state trading devices, subsidies and barter.

It is widely acknowledged Communist states have certain advantages over the democracies in this respect since they can, and often do, sell or "dump" products as a matter of national policy without regard for costs of production. A free enterprise country, on the other hand, has to make trade pay itself or it collapses economically, they point out.

They also think if the Communists should gain control of a substantial percentage of the world's raw materials they might try to "starve" the democracies into subjugation by withholding products necessary to feed the machinery of western industry.

Congressman Albert Gore, of Tennessee, issued a warning similar to that of General Eisenhower in an address here last week. Gore proceeded on the assumption—not shared by all military men—that the loss of Europe implies also the loss of Africa.

He then pointed out it would be difficult for the United States to make atomic bombs without access to the uranium ores of Belgian Congo. He also mentioned cobalt and columbite, both of which are obtained largely from Africa, as necessary in the production of aircraft engine.

Some political observers here feel the critical issues which present themselves in these lines of thinking deserve more official attention than they appear to be getting. They would like to see as accurate estimates as possible made of the precise effects on United States economy activity and living standards which Communist domination of Europe or other parts of the world would likely to produce.

The results, they feel, would add up to powerful argument for support to other democratic nations and a check to domestic "isolationist" sentiment.—United Press.

Technical Assistance To Pakistan

Washington, Jan. 8.

A "Point Four" agreement for American technical assistance to Pakistan will be signed in Karachi soon, probably within a fortnight, a State Department spokesman said today.

It will be similar to the agreement between the United States and India signed on December 28.

The agreement will lay down the general framework under which American technical experts will be sent to Pakistan and the amount of assistance to be earmarked for Pakistan's development.—Reuter.

General Harding In Saigon

Saigon, Jan. 8.

General Harding, commander of the British Far Eastern forces, arrived here by air from Singapore for a brief stay during which he will confer with General de Lattre de Tassigny, commander of French forces in Indo-China.—United Press.

BEVIN'S PEACE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

become the most crucial issue of the conference, sharpened by the American note to 22 United Nations calling for China to be branded as an aggressor if she still refuses to agree to a cease-fire in Korea.

CONCERTED POLICY

Emphasis at the present conference is on the need for a concerted Commonwealth policy on this issue.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and Mr Nehru are already understood to have pressed strongly for general acceptance of their line—recognition—as the essential approach to a settlement of the Far Eastern conflict.

But Australia and New Zealand have made it clear that they are reluctant to give the impression to the world that Commonwealth policy on this issue is in direct opposition to that of the United States.

Canada is in step with Washington. South Africa is vigorous in opposing recognition of the Chinese Communists.

Observers here recognise that Britain and India will find it difficult to swing these Dominions over from their present attitudes. Hitherto, the discussion of the Prime Ministers had been confined to political policies in the Far East. Today's session will give them an overall perspective of the political and military aspects of the situation in that area.

It was believed here tonight that the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan would be discussed at an informal meeting of the Prime Ministers tomorrow night.

No details were available about which Prime Ministers would be taking part in the discussions.—Reuter.

ALARM OVER U.S.

London, Jan. 8.

The Ministers attending the Commonwealth conference appear to be alarmed by the United States persistence on a "get tough" policy with Communist China.

Sources connected with the conference said that Monday's session—the first attended by representatives of all Commonwealth countries—made "considerable progress in finding, covering and establishing a common approach to the following subjects:

- (1) A cease-fire in Korea;
- (2) The policy of the Commonwealth Governments on procedure in the United Nations;
- (3) Formosa;
- (4) Recognition of Communist China.

These sources said the discussions were not completed and will be continued on Tuesday after which attention will be turned to Middle East affairs.—United Press.

STILL DISAGREED

Sources connected with the conference refused to be drawn into discussion concerning the United States memo canvassing 29 United Nations members for opinions on proposals to brand Communist China an aggressor. It was conceded, however, that discussions had been "extremely grave" in the search for ways to restore peace, although the sources said nothing in the nature of the U.S. memo was before the conference.

Most observers were agreed that the fact that Far Eastern discussions were being continued indicated that there was still a wide measure of disagreement on China policy, which sources connected with the conference described as a "good deal of talk on an analysis of facts".

Meanwhile, India's views on the Far East were made known in a statement from India House reporting Mr Nehru's speech to the opening session of the conference last Thursday. The bulletin said Mr Nehru told the conference that limited war

against or economic boycott of Communist China would only keep the world in a state of tension and not serve the interests of peace.

It was considered significant that the official Indian news release was made following receipt of the American memo canvassing Western opinion on the question of naming Communist China an aggressor.

The India House bulletin said Mr Nehru told the conference it was "idle and irrelevant to talk of Communist China as a satellite of the Soviet Union".

"After centuries, China has emerged as a main power in Asia and the world," he said.

Mr Nehru said most of the problems in Asia were tied up with the poverty of the people.

THE MAIN TASK

"These are problems which cannot be solved by force or arms. The general tendency towards rearmament today is only increasing world tension. We should not lose sight of our main task of preserving peace."

Mr Nehru said India was the only country cutting down on defence expenditure. He said:

"We are not weakening our defensive position but we want to spend more on the settlement of our people."

Mr Nehru said the United Nations and the Commonwealth countries should work with the "new China."

"Limited war or economic boycott of China would bring on a state of tension and hold up the programme in pursuit of peace."—United Press.

Tokyo Tremor

Tokyo, Jan. 9.

A moderately strong earthquake rocked the Tokyo area at 3.31 a.m. today setting the city's taller buildings swaying continuously for nearly 30 seconds. It was not immediately learned where the quake was centred or if appreciable damage was done.

A series of shocks woke up sleepy-eyed residents who hurried into the streets. The tremor caused power lines to snap.—United Press.



With snow and cold weather covering a lot of America, actress Doris Day makes the most of Hollywood's balmy temperature by spending her free time away from the studio at a swimming pool.

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10 CENTS EACH.

KOREAN WAR CENSORSHIP

Inconsistencies In Treatment Of Stories Submitted

No Longer Possible To Say Anything About U.N. Troops

(Reuters called for a report on the working of censorship from its team of correspondents covering the Korean war. Here it is — as received by cable. It did not pass through censorship on the basis that no security was involved).

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Censorship of Korean war news has grown so tight in three weeks of trial and error that it is no longer officially possible to say anything more about British troops — or, indeed, any United Nations troops — than that they are in Korea.

From the original ban on pinpointing movements, positions and plans, the censors now blue-pencil derogatory comments on United Nations troops or commanders, any mention of casualties or even movements of Communist guerillas.

There are frequent inconsistencies in the treatment of stories submitted for censorship in the field and in Tokyo though there is daily liaison between the censor groups at American Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea and General Headquarters here.

From the British point of view the most serious instance of this was during the withdrawal from Seoul when a leading American news agency reported that the Royal Ulster Rifle Battalion of the British 29th Brigade had been surrounded and wiped out.

It was understood here that this story—published throughout the world with the Royal Ulster Rifle Battalion identified—was cleared by an Eighth Army censor in Korea.

A Reuter correspondent at Taegu, in South Korea, was instructed to investigate the report and was told by an Army spokesman there that the facts as reported were not true.

But a censor prevented the Reuter correspondent from filing a dispatch denying the false report on the grounds that it mentioned a specific unit and might, therefore, be of value to the enemy.

The censor maintained this attitude though it was pointed out to him that the families of men in the Ulsters had been left believing that the battalion had been annihilated and that suppression of the throw-down would cause them further needless worry.

In fact, the Brigade suffered some casualties in an ambush but the original report was much exaggerated.

It is understood that the circumstances of this episode were reported to the War Office in London in official dispatches from Korea.

ANOTHER INSTANCE

Another instance occurred in reporting the rescue of four British wounded by helicopter. Mention of the wounded was twice approved in Reuters' stories but was deleted from a

summary of the day's operations filed a few hours later.

Correspondents in Tokyo find little delay in the censors' handling of news though correspondents at Eighth Army Headquarters sometimes have their stories delayed up to two or three hours.

General MacArthur's press officer, Colonel M. P. Echols, under pressure for a uniform interpretation of the rules, insists that the censorship department is still "shaking down" and will soon sort out its difficulties.

Correspondents also criticised the basic censorship rules now laid down by headquarters.

The blanket ban on "derogatory comments" is attributed by most correspondents to have followed on a story from an American correspondent criticising General MacArthur's leadership and planning of the Korean campaign.

Whether this is correct or not, the censors admit that headquarters is sensitive to criticism "because it gives aid and comfort to the enemy".

But correspondents feel that this reaction to criticism might, unless closely watched, unwittingly result in a dangerous extension of control measures which were originally introduced to prevent tactical information of possible value reaching the enemy.

With regard to the exclusion of any reference to national forces there are now indications that the censors are interpreting this rule in such a way as to allow through colour stories or behind the lines activities so long as actual positions are not disclosed either directly or by implication.

Censorship has brought in much greater dependence on official releases for news of the tactical situation.

Censors are now cutting hard at frontline reports of the fighting which previously gave the up-to-date picture often well in advance of official information. This means that most of the hard news now

Dalai Lama Now In Yatung

New Delhi, Jan. 8.

Authoritative sources today said that the Tibetan capital of Lhasa had been quiet since the flight of the Dalai Lama, boy spiritual leader of millions of Tibetans. They said the Dalai Lama had reached the city of Yatung but there was no indication that he planned to come to India.—United Press.

comes from communiques which are sometimes 24 hours behind events.

The spotlight turned on communiques has re-opened a long-standing criticism of Air Force announcements which often appear to enter details it would be impossible to observe from a fast aircraft.

Three months ago, after correspondents' questions about pilots' claims to have killed Communists in numbers down to the last digit, the Air Force began issuing claims in round figures.

AIR FORCE CLAIMS

Asked today about London press criticisms of "over accurate" Air Force reports, a senior spokesman said that claims were based on:

(1) The observation of experienced pilots.

(2) It appeared to laymen that fighters flying at 500 miles an hour could have only a momentary glimpse of a target, but, in fact, a pilot coming into attack could keep men in his sights "quite a long time," noting the effect of his machine guns firing ahead.

(3) The blanket effect of napalm (jellied petrol). Fire bombs were known to cover a certain area and all inside this space was assumed to be casualties.

(4) Planes seldom flew singly and pilots watched the effects of each other's attacks. Also, slow-flying observation planes usually watched fighters and bombers at work, providing another check on results.

(5) When ground troops were able to advance into positions attacked from the air they frequently found more dead than the pilots had claimed — for instance, last January 2 when the Air Force claimed 1,500 killed, the infantry reported double that number.

The spokesman declared that in the long run it was expected that the success of air onslaughts would be "considerably greater than now claimed."

But independent observers still feel that enthusiastic young pilots tend to claim they killed every Communist tank they attacked.

A British correspondent's question is credited with having stopped Press briefings in Tokyo about a month ago. It followed an Air Force spokesman's briefing statement... "and 50 Communist horses were destroyed."

The correspondent simply asked the spokesman, "Can you please say how many anti-Communist horses were killed?" —Reuter.



The object shown in the punt above is a stone, but not the Stone of Scone. It was recovered from the Serpentine, Hyde Park, following a phone call to Scotland Yard saying that a heavy object had been dropped into London's famous lake after the robbery from Westminster Abbey.—Central Press.

Some Of Truman's Programme Will Be Sharply Contested

Washington, Jan. 8.

Congressmen generally applauded President Truman's notice that the United States will get ready to fight if necessary against Russian imperialism. But their reaction showed that some details of his programme will be sharply contested.

Senate Republican leader Kenneth Wherry denounced the message as a "shocking disappointment" and challenged President Truman's policies in Europe. He said he will offer a resolution to put the Senate on record against sending more troops to Europe until the Congress passes on the issue.

House Republican leader Joseph Martin said, "We are all ready to unite to what is necessary to make a strong America."

Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas said it was a strong message, but "not too strong" under the present circumstances. Senate Democratic leader Ernest McFarland said he "com-

pletely" endorsed the President's programme and predicted that it will have wide public support. Acting chairman James Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the President should have "touched more on the obligations of (other) democratic countries against the common menace."

Republican Party Whip L. Arnesen said the "President will have the fullest co-operation from the Congress" in building up "our military strength." But the United States foreign policy "should be completely re-examined and made more realistic... There must be no secret commitments of secret agreements." —United Press.

NANCY

Knot So Dumb

By Ernie Bushmiller



Greyhound Racing Feeling The Draught Badly

London, Jan. 8.

Greyhound racing, one of Britain's greatest industries and amusements, is feeling the draught badly and several tracks may have to close down.

Officials say the Government's 10 percent tax on turnover imposed three years ago is gradually forcing them out of business. Already two tracks, Oxford and Tamworth, in Staffordshire, have decided that they cannot carry on any longer and must close.

Others said to be numbering more than a dozen are wondering whether they can still keep going.

An official of the Greyhound Racing Society said recently: "No track and particularly no small track, can afford to lose money for the privilege of becoming a Government tax collector."

All tracks are feeling the effects of the Government's tax, which is levied on dogs but not on horses. Greyhound officials look with envy on the fine figures shown recently by the Racecourse Betting Control Board with its over £25 million annual turnover.

In 1948 it is claimed that over £200 million passed through the greyhound totalisators. After the imposition of the tax, this had dropped to £85 million by the end of 1949, while it is thought that when the 1950 figures are announced there will be a further fall.

TURNOVER TAX

The turnover tax has meant that punters usually get much smaller dividends than if they support their fancy with the bookmaker.

While it is true that bookmakers are also taxed they can mostly afford to pay the tax out of their profits and not deduct a small percentage from the punters' winnings, though this they are entitled to do.

The result of this is that discouraged backers are not putting their money on the tote as they almost certainly would do if the tax did not operate.

The figures of the Oxford track are illuminating. During the first 11 months of 1950 they paid the Government over £21,000 for the tote, over £9,000 for the bookmakers and over £4,000 in entertainment tax, that is, in all more than £35,000.

Their receipts for the same period were £20,000.

No wonder the track had had to close down.

There is no question of greyhound racing as a sport being on the down-grade as regards its attractiveness to the public. There have probably been no greater drops in attendances on these tracks than there have been at horse-race meetings. It is that the dogs pay the 10 per cent tax. The horses do not. That, say greyhound racing officials, is manifestly unfair and is killing the sport.—Reuter.

"Henley" On A Modified Scale

London, Jan. 8.

A rowing regatta within a mile of Piccadilly Circus will be one of the outstanding sporting events of this Festival of Britain year.

From August 9 to 11 an international rowing programme, a "Henley" on a modified scale, will take place on the Serpentine in London's Hyde Park.

There will be events for eights, fours, pairs and scullers over a course of approximately half a mile.

The National Rowing Association, the Amateur Rowing Association and the Ministry of Works are co-operating to make this one of the highlights of the Festival of Britain.

During the three days many hundreds of thousands are expected to watch, free of charge, these races from the grassy banks of the lake.

The Henley Regatta comes during the first week in July, over a month ahead of the Serpentine regatta as it might be termed, but probably foreign crews and oarsmen might feel it well worth their while to stay over and win for themselves if they can some of the unique trophies.

British oarsmen will certainly do their best to win for themselves some of these coveted prizes.—Reuter.

RUGBY LEAGUE DRAW

Leeds, Jan. 8.

The draw for the first round of the Rugby League Cup, which is to be played on the home and away principle on February 10 and 17 was made here this afternoon as follows: (aggregate scores will decide the final result of ties).

Salford v. Wakefield Trinity.
Liverpool Stanley v. Workington Town.
Widnes v. Keighley.
Featherstone Rovers v. York.
Leeds v. Oldham.
Bramley v. Swinton.
Bradford Northern v. St Helen's.
Warrington v. Hull.
Hunslet v. Halifax.
Rochdale Hornets v. Wigan.
Hull Kingston Rovers v. Dewsbury.
Newmarket or Broughton Moor v. Batley.
Leigh v. Latchford Albion or Wigan Road or Higginshaw.
Whitehaven v. Huddersfield.
Barrow v. Llanelli or Bridgend.
Belle Vue Rangers v. Castleford.—Reuter.

FA CUP DRAW

THIRD DIVISION CLUBS SURE OF TWO WINS

Third Division clubs, whose success was such a feature in the third round last Saturday, are certain of at least two representatives in the fifth round of the F. A. Cup as a result of today's draw.

Two fourth round ties, those involving Newport County and Norwich City and Bristol City and Brighton and Hove Albion, are all-Southern section, and it seems apparent that the Third Division sides are likely to make their presence felt until a later stage of the competition.

London, Jan. 8.

The draw for the fourth round of the F. A. Cup matches to be played on Saturday, January 27, was made in London today as follows:

Luton v. Bristol Rovers or Adershot.
Millwall v. Fulham.
Sheffield United v. Mansfield Town.
Arsenal or Carlisle United v. Northampton.
Charlton Athletic v. Stockport County.
Blackpool v. Huddersfield.
Preston v. Huddersfield.

Newcastle U. v. Bolton Wanderers.
Grimsby Town or Exeter City v. Rochdale or Chelsea.

Stoke City v. West Ham.
Manchester U. v. Leeds U.
Derby County or West Bromwich Albion v. Birmingham City.
Bristol City v. Brighton & Hove.
Wolverhampton v. Aston Villa.
Wanderers v. Southampton.
Sunderland v. Rotherham U.
Hull City v. Rotherham U.
Newport County v. Norwich City.

Perhaps this is to be the season when a Third Division side emulates the feat of Millwall, who in 1937 became the only club from the section to reach the semi-finals. Millwall themselves may make further progress, for they have their third London derby in this season's competition—and will not be over-awed by it. After away successes at Crystal Palace and Queen's Park Rangers, they now entertain Fulham, now a First Division side but old rivals and a stern struggle seems certain.

If Carlisle succeed on Thursday in their great task of overcoming the Cup holders, Arsenal, in their re-play, they will be rewarded with a home tie against Third Division opposition in Northampton Town and will be fancied to make further progress.

Yet it will still be a great shock to most football followers outside Carlisle if Arsenal are beaten, and still another home tie for the Highbury club, who won the Cup last year without leaving London, seems probable.

A very attractive tie is the visit of Huddersfield Town, the conquerors of Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday, to Preston, now doing so well in the Second Division. This match revives memories of the 1938 Cup final, and Huddersfield will be anxious to avenge their defeat in extra time through a penalty goal.—Reuter.

These Rumours Are Merely Canards Says ARCHIE QUICK

Two rumours are currently running with the Reserves this Saturday and will go into the first eleven, alongside Ford as soon as he is fit.

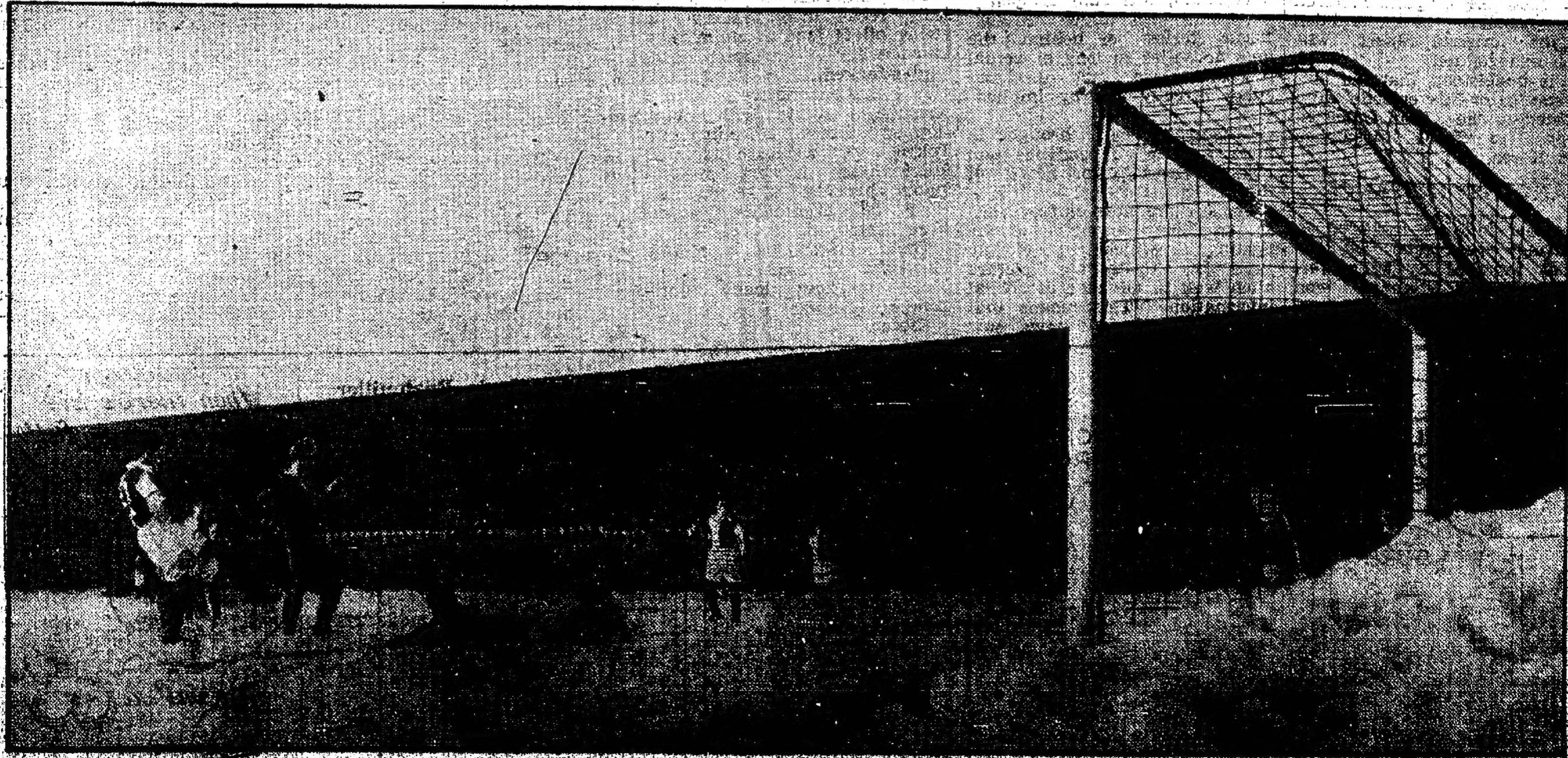
Sunderland manager, Bill Murray, though is a worried man—worried through an embarrassment of riches in attack and by mediocrity in defence.

"Just cannot find the defender I want," he told me at Fulham, "and not certain who to leave out of the attack." Tommy Wright, Davis, Ford, Broadis and Watson make up a brilliant forward line. But there is Shackleton to be considered. Willie Watson can hardly go back to his International position at wing half so well as Arthur Wright and McLain playing.

With the Football Association Cup ties threatened by snow, ice and fog, the ruling body has very wisely granted wide powers to competing clubs in respect of the early calling-off of matches in the event of impossible conditions.

Soccer Or Skiing?

Photo shows the match between Bury and Blackburn Rovers and Bury played with snow piled high round the goals and touch lines. Here Graham, the Rovers' centre forward fires wide as goalkeeper Goram dives to save. (Topical Press).



The Churchill Story: 16th Instalment ABDICATION CRISIS

THROUGHOUT the years 1932 to 1939 Winston Churchill was a prophet without honour in his own country.

He saw more clearly than anyone the unfolding menace of the King's enemies; and just when it seemed that Parliament would rally to his banner, he lost their support by speaking as the King's friend.

Few people realise the effect that Churchill's championship of King Edward VIII during those dramatic days before abdication in December, 1936, had on his own Parliamentary prestige.

Baldwin's Admission

IN November, 1936, Prime Minister Baldwin was a discredited man. After two years of warnings, two years of staphis flung at him by Churchill on the relative states of British and German air strengths, two years of soothing syrup by the Government, he had at last admitted: "I was completely wrong. We were completely misled."

In November, 1936, Stanley Baldwin made his amazing admission that if he had told electors the truth about Germany and had insisted on rearmament he would have lost the election—the biggest indictment of a party system (and of Baldwin in particular) of modern times.

Consultation

BY December 3, date of a massive rally at the Albert Hall dedicated to Churchill's policy of "Arms and the Covenant," men from all parties and from the trade unions, dismayed at Baldwin's weakness, were ready to press for a policy of rearmament to give teeth to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

But that evening at Fort Belvedere, King Edward's home, consultations and arguments were proceeding and decisions were being taken which were destined to restore Baldwin to the highest pinnacle of popularity—his self-assured handling of the Abdication was in marked contrast with his fumbling of life-and-death issues in foreign affairs—and to dash a cold wave of rebuff and criticism into Churchill's face as he rose in the House.

Whatever the pros and cons of the Abdication drama, Churchill's part in it was simple, straight-forward and completely typical of him.

Old Friend

HE had known King Edward as a boy. Twenty-five years earlier he had stood on the battlements of Carnarvon Castle as Home Secretary while, with ancient ceremony, a golden-haired Prince of Wales had been welcomed to his Principality.

When this boy, now King, had to face almost alone the problem of giving up a throne or the woman he loved it was natural he should turn to an old friend.

Publicly Churchill pleaded with Baldwin and the nation for time and patience. He felt the King was being rushed into a decision.

Privately, by a quiet fire-side in Fort Belvedere, he pleaded with the King not to abdicate; certainly not to abdicate in a hurry.

On December 7 he rose in the House to repeat his plea that no step should be taken until Parliament had been consulted.

His old friend Sir George Lambert, who sat beside him, tried to stop him—"I entreat you not to intervene; cannot you feel the temper of the House?"

"I am not afraid of this House," grunted Churchill through clenched teeth. "When I see my duty I speak out clearly."

The minute he was on his feet a roar of disapproval hit him harder than any before or since. "Sit down," "Shut up,"

other hand was needed to rule the waves.

But by then the policy of appeasement, which Churchill had sensed was doomed and had bitterly opposed, had alienated many another friendly ark floating upon the dark and troubled waters of the pre-war world.

By Colin Frame

Order came from all sides of the House.

He shouted, "If the House resists my claim it will only add more importance to any words that I may use."

He asked his question in silence—and there was no reply. He strode out with a face of thunder.

On December 10, when the Abdication was signed, he addressed the Speaker in a quieter Commons: "Sir, in this Prince there were discerned qualities of courage, of simplicity, of sympathy and above all of sincerity, rare and precious, which might have made his reign glorious in the annals of our ancient monarchy."

This tribute is returned by that of the Duke of Windsor who wrote a decade later: "I am proud that of all Englishmen it was Mr Churchill who spoke up to the last for the King, his friend."

To the Duke it falls to describe his last glimpse of Churchill at this time. (The Duke's memoirs are to be published by Cassell and Co.)

Sad Broadcast

HE lunched with the ex-King on December 11, the day he made his Abdication broadcast to the nation, one of the saddest and yet most human broadcasts in the history of radio.

He saw the broadcast in type and suggested two alterations. One, transparently from the Churchill whose own happy home life had borne him up amid crisis and criticism, was the reference to the new King—"He has one matchless blessing enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed on me—a happy home with his wife and children."

Then the Duke watched him as he took his leave. Churchill, stick in one hand and hat in the other, gazed at the young man through eyes brimming over with tears.

Slowly he began to tap the rhythm of a rhyme on the floor with his stick. And, almost to himself, he recited Marvell's lines on the execution of King Charles:

He nothing common did or mean

Upon that memorable scene.

Four years later that same quotation sprang from Churchill's lips to girdle the free world and to gird its loins.

"Finest Hour"

WHEN he spoke to the House after the fall of France in 1940 he used it in the speech in which he urged Britons so to bear themselves that men would say always: "This was their finest hour."

Conscious that what was done could not be undone, faithful to the principle of a monarchy, awed but not frightened by the gathering clouds of war, Churchill swiftly leapt to the support of the new King and turned once more to the task of warning his countrymen of the dangers abroad.

The day after his Coronation, King George sent him a friendly and encouraging letter which, in his first volume on the last war—"The Gathering Storm"—(published by Cassell and Co)—Churchill describes as a "gesture of magnanimity towards one whose influence at that time had fallen to zero."

There Churchill does himself an injustice. At that point the battle for rearmament which since 1932 he had fought almost single-handed was as good as won, although he would have liked to have seen more urgency. Where his influence had fallen, partly because of his championship of the ex-King, was in advocating firm collective action.

Baldwin retired in a blaze of glory. Chamberlain became Prime Minister, an appeasing dove, whose ark had no room for Churchill—until the floods descended in earnest and ap-

His Brains Trust

THIS is no place to reiterate the Churchill speeches of those seven tragic pre-war years. They are all on record, speeches which by their wisdom, their accurate analysis of what was happening in German arsenals, their warnings of wrath to come and their demands for energetic action bear the test of history.

Seldom has so much truth been heard by so many and heeded by so few.

Where did Churchill get his information which was so much more accurate than that officially admitted?

To Chantwell in those years went a steady stream of visitors from abroad—politicians, soldiers and refugees.

Churchill was in continuous correspondence with men like M Blum, the French Premier ("Do I have to learn about French artillery from you?" Blum asked Churchill, aghast at his knowledge) and M Flan-din, Foreign Minister at the time the Germans reoccupied the Rhineland.

He formed his own Brains Trust—Professor Lindemann (scientist and now Lord Cherwell), Desmond Morton (an Army Intelligence officer) and Ralph Wigram (rising star at the Foreign Office who died before war broke out).

For several weeks, at his request, the brains of a City firm tackled the statistical problems of German finance and produced figures which, when Churchill gave them to the House, showed beyond doubt the extent to which Germany had rearmad.

In 1936, refused a secret session, he led a deputation of Privy Counsellors to Baldwin to give chapter and verse of German arms and intentions in sessions lasting six to eight hours. Little came of it, although the facts given were hardly disputed.

Eden Resigns

NO wonder, in phrases which might stand as a cruel epitaph to the Baldwin Government, Churchill called it "decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all-powerful to be impotent."

Within a year of Chamberlain's arrival at No 10 Downing-street Anthony Eden resigned.

That night after receiving the news Churchill could not sleep. In the years to come and throughout the war he never had difficulty in sleeping and walking refreshed. But then, from midnight till dawn the lay awake.

"There seemed," he writes in "The Gathering Storm," "one strong young figure standing up against long, dismal, drawing tides of drift and surrender, of wrong measurements and feeble impulses... Now he was gone."

Munich

MUNICH followed—and Churchill's "We have sustained a total and unmitigated defeat" rang harshly above the hysterical cheering which followed Chamberlain's "Peace in our time."

August, 1939, found Churchill on holiday taking his last look at the Rhine for more than five years. He never met Hitler, although in all those years he had received several invitations to do so. Distance lent dis-enchantment to his view.

September 3, 1939, saw Churchill rise in the House on the declaration of war. He said his speech: "Our lands may be active, but our consciences are at rest."

His, at any rate, deserved to be.



"Why don't we ever have things like Boned Jumbo Squab Suvaroff at home?"

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Malayan Rubber Shipments To Russia Probed

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Jan. 8. Shipments of rubber to Russia, China and other Iron Curtain countries are under discussion by high-level officials in Washington.

American criticism of Britain for allowing Malayan rubber to be exported to Iron Curtain countries has recently increased as a result of the United States Government's decision to control all purchases of natural rubber.

American manufacturers are finding strong support in Government circles for the view that shipments of Malayan rubber to Russia and her satellites should be banned now that supplies to American industries are strictly controlled.

American manufacturers have succeeded in winning over an important section of American public opinion and have inspired a great deal of vituperative Press comment.

Since July China has entered the rubber market as a large buyer. Malayan export figures show that Chinese purchases expanded from about 20 tons in the first half of 1950 to over 30,000 tons between July and November. The value of these shipments based on average prices was over £3,000,000.

Although Russia bought about 23,000 tons of Malayan rubber in July and August alone her purchases in five months from July to November showed a slight reduction on the rate of her purchases for the first half of last year. Even so Russia bought some 66,000 tons of Malayan rubber in 11 months to November. At average prices these shipments were worth about £20,000,000.

SHIPMENTS TO H.K.

Americans are also very concerned about the amounts of rubber which are being shipped to Hongkong. They fear these shipments will find their way into Chinese Communist hands.

Malaya exported nearly 37,000 tons of rubber, worth £14,000,000, to Hongkong between January and November last year.

Hongkong also imported nearly 2,000 tons of Indonesian rubber in the same period.

The British view is that banning shipments of Malayan rubber to Iron Curtain countries will not prevent them from obtaining supplies from other sources notably Indonesia and Siam.

United States officials see this argument but they are under strong pressure from their own manufacturers who must now obtain Government licence to get the rubber they need.

The prominent Democrat, Senator Herbert O'Connor, of Maryland, who is heading the senatorial committee investigating exports to Iron Curtain countries, told the London Daily Express correspondent in Washington that his Committee is to make "a strict examination of British exports and re-exports to Russia."

He has evidence that shipments of British strategic materials to Russia and other Iron Curtain countries in the first nine months of 1950 totalled nearly \$25,000,000. He added that the figures from October until the end of the year will bring this to over \$40,000,000.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: West. North-South game.

N. 9 7 6 4 3
10
J 10 8 5 2
W. K Q 10 5 4 A 10 8 5 2
A Q J 8 6 K J 9 7 2
7 4 S. Q
8 3 A K 7 5 4 2
A K 9 6 3

This freak hand from a duplicate pairs' contest of eight tables shows the defensive value of the triple raise. Although Six Clubs is a cast-iron contract, not one North-South pair obtained a plus score. West opened One Heart and East, scoring the approach bid of One Spade which is pointless on this type of hand, jumped to Four Hearts. South's Five Diamond call was doubled by West and passed out as a retreat to the shorter Club suit might have proved even more expensive with the danger of being forced and losing control. At most tables West led ♠A and shifted to ♣Q. South losing two Hearts and was trumped for a penalty of 500. Four Hearts, which scores 500, was only one down if South gets a Spade run.

London Evening Service.

ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH PLEA

United Nations Postpones Action On China

No Drastic Measures To Be Decided Yet

Lake Success, Jan. 8.

The United Nations Political Committee tonight accepted Britain's plea that they should adjourn until Thursday to seek a basis for a Korean settlement before taking drastic measures against China.

By a vote of 44 to five, with seven abstentions, the Committee accepted Sir Gladwyn Jebb's appeal for one last effort for an honourable settlement.

Mr Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, opposed an adjournment, declaring that the Chinese People's Republic agreed with the Soviet view that the only way of settling the Korean problem was to withdraw immediately all foreign troops and allow the Korean people to settle their own affairs.

This was the only solution which could "release the people of Asia from the plague of war."

Sir Gladwyn suggested the delay to give the three-man cease-fire group time to consider all possible approaches. He urged an acceptance of the Israeli plan for a stage-by-stage settlement of all Far Eastern issues, starting with a cease-fire in Korea and the gradual withdrawal of all troops.

Even if this were not acceptable to Peking, the United Nations should be on record as accepting these principles.—*Reuter*.

CAUTIOUS SUPPORT

Lake Success, Jan. 8.

Britain today expressed cautious support for the seven-point Israeli programme for ending the Korean war, but Russia rejected it on grounds that it did not demand the immediate withdrawal of United States forces from Korea.

Declarations by Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb and Russia's Jacob Malik in the United Nations main Political Committee were doubly significant because the Israeli plan was understood to be the basis of the cease-fire formula expected to be put forward eventually by the United Nations three-man negotiating committee.

The proposal of the committee of three was forwarded last week to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was expected to discuss it at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference now in session in London.

Sir Benegal Rau, India's chief delegate to the United Nations and chief cog in the mediation movement, was expected to fly to London probably on Tuesday to discuss the plan.

To allow time for the seven-point programme to materialise, the 60-nation Political Committee adopted Sir Gladwyn's suggestion and adjourned until Thursday. But before it quit for the day, it heard Mr Malik's attack of the plan for ending the Korean fighting and settling the Far Eastern crisis. Mr Malik said: "The Israeli proposals do not contemplate the immediate withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops. They make it possible for the United States interventionists to maintain their troops in Korea as long as they deem fit. We suppose the representative of Israel, more than any other delegate, is aware of the inconsistency of such proposals. In Palestine the United Nations repeatedly passed cease-fire resolutions, but these brought no result."

NOT UNNATURAL

Sir Gladwyn said: "I think I am expressing the views of the great majority when I say that all honourable ways out should be explored but that, in the last resort, we cannot arrive at any peaceful and honourable solution if Peking insists on cease-fire terms which ignore the principles for which the United Nations took

up arms and which it still is determined to assert.

"It is not unnatural, when faced with a situation in which it is becoming increasingly unlikely that Peking is prepared to consider an honourable solution, that United Nations members should be pondering what to do next and what way is best to manifest their unity of purpose. We know it may be necessary to take action which might result in a real cleavage between China and the free world. That would be fraught with dangerous possibilities for all the world and not least for China."

Sir Gladwyn indicated cautious support for the programme proposed by Israel. The chief points of that programme call for an immediate cease-fire, progressive withdrawal of all non-Korean troops from the peninsula, the establishment of a unified Korea under United Nations auspices with Communist China and Russia participating in the supervisory commissions, and as a final step consideration "as a matter of urgency" of all outstanding problems between Peking and the United Nations.

LAST EFFORT

Sir Gladwyn said: "I think most of us agree with the general criticism of the Peking slogan of 'negotiations first and cease-fire afterward.' Of course, a cease-fire must be on certain conditions."

"I think a last effort should be made before we start thinking of more drastic measures. If we are to make one final effort to make Peking see reason, I do not want today to favour one particular approach... But the (Israeli) plan should receive fullest debate."

Sir Gladwyn asked the Committee to take a few more days, perhaps adjourning until Thursday, "before we entirely despair of a solution which would enable us to live in harmony with the new regime at Peking. This break may take place. If it does, it must be clear that it will in no way be the fault of those nations whose one objective has been not to attack China but to show that aggression does not pay. Nor will this break in any way immediately assist the efforts of our soldiers. We must and shall give those soldiers all support while the hostilities continue. We must also, however, recognise that a collective break with China will not help those soldiers."—*United Press*.

BOLD DEMAND

New York, Jan. 8.

A New York Times editorial, commenting on the Korea debate in the United Nations, said the Chinese Communists "not merely risk but boldly demand the complete moral disintegration of the United Nations."

The paper said: "The United Nations is told upon what terms it can capitulate in face of aggression. It can admit its grievous and 'illegal' error in denouncing that aggression in the first place and take the

abettors, sponsors and finally partners in that aggression into its humbled bosom. The alternative is to be driven into the sea."

"If the United Nations does so capitulate, it will have announced to the world that there is one moral principle of resistance to aggression when the aggressor is small, and quite another and quite opposite principle of resistance when the aggressor is sufficiently powerful and arrogant. To make that admission is to put an end to the moral value of the United Nations Charter."

The Herald Tribune said: "Some hope apparently persists among the non-Communist nations that in spite of all, cease-fire arrangements can be worked out. That hope is so slim as to be negligible. Moreover, if the Chinese were to find it in their interests to call a truce, a charge of aggression would hardly deter them. As for fear of an all-out war, the definition of China's offence does not in any way commit the United Nations or the United States to such an engagement. With the aggressor recognised for what he is, it then becomes the task of the policy-makers to decide by what means and to what extent he is to be checked and punished. Meanwhile, by acts of moral courage and intellectual lucidity the United Nations will at least have done a plain thing which the free peoples of the world expect."—*United Press*.

Trouble In Indonesia

Djakarta, Jan. 8.

A Dutch spokesman said here today that Ambonese members of the former Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army were restless and that there had been minor incidents and cases of disobedience to orders.

The spokesman denied that the Ambonese had rebelled and had started shooting at the population as a Hague despatch, quoting "reliable sources," had reported on Saturday.

He also denied that Colonel Van Santen, the Dutch Commander in Indonesia, had orders to use force if necessary against the Ambonese, as The Hague despatch had stated.

The spokesman added, however, that Colonel Van Santen had discretion to take necessary measures if the Ambonese make trouble because Holland was responsible to the Indonesian Government for their conduct.

Colonel Van Santen, however, had reported on Saturday that the situation in the Ambonese camps was quiet. The Dutch authorities did not regard the incidents in the camps as serious.—*Reuter*.

A Discordant Note

Paris, Jan. 8.

The Communist-led "Action Committee's" meeting here tonight voted a resolution calling for a "patriotic strike" at 10 a.m. tomorrow in protest against General Eisenhower's visit to Paris.—*Reuter*.



Eleven-year-old Sita Eskandt flew from London Airport to see her mother for the first time for a year. The trouble started when her mother met an American soldier in Berlin two years ago. He came to England and Sita's mother followed, obtained work and afterwards married her GI. He was discharged a year ago and took his wife home to San Francisco, but Sita could not travel with them, the quota law stopped her. Sita has been staying in Yorkshire for the past year.—*London Express Service*.

Nehru Attack On War Hysteria

London, Jan. 8.

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said here tonight that he came to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in the hope that it would help in strengthening the forces of peace in the world and in avoiding war.

He told a gathering of over 15,000 Indian nationals at an Indian Embassy reception: "In that hope I came; in that hope we are still labouring."

He said that some of them had seen two world wars; yet people were talking about another war, in the worst terms like the atom bomb.

"I do not think war is inevitable," he declared, "and I hope it will be avoided, but the most dangerous thing is that people sometimes become hysterical or fatalistic about it, as if it is bound to happen and there is nothing we can do about it."

Mr Nehru said: "We must meet the situation logically and reasonably without allowing ourselves to be swept away by passion or anger."

He said that no government or people wanted war; but the odd thing was that they were finding themselves, in a feeling of passion, prejudice and anger, being swept towards it.

They should try and prevent that process of being swept to a war.

He stressed the great changes that were taking place in Asia. Particularly he referred to China as one of the major changes in history. It was not

a question of some liking it or disliking it; it was a fact.

Many people outside Asia were not able to realise these changes in Asia; they were going by old slogans.—*Reuter*.

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